

Borah Sees Wall St. as League Backer

Continued From Page One asserted he could not vote to ratify it without violating his oath of office. "By ratifying the treaty and league of nations covenant," said Senator Fall, "we make a scrap of paper of the Declaration of Independence and brand its signers as falsifiers. The adoption of the treaty with or without the covenant marks an entire reversal of the policy of this country in foreign affairs, to say nothing of its limitations upon our municipal law.

"We went to war with Germany because of specific acts of war of Germany against us; we indulged with President Wilson, in the hope that peace might bring conditions which would make for the betterment of mankind and render wars less likely to occur.

Willing to Go Part Way "I will, to attain these objects, go as far as my sense of my obligations to the people of the United States and to my government," said Senator Fall, "have voted and will vote to bind this country to abide the decision upon international questions, not affecting our national honor or the Monroe Doctrine, or municipal regulations, such as naturalization. I would agree to an additional limitation of sovereignty in enforcing such decrees by blockade or other means, to be decided by us, but I could not vote to allow such a court to declare war for us, nor to exercise the powers which its decisions by our agreement might limit or restrain.

"The President holds no commission from the people entitling him to form or join in creating or forming another government. Attempt to ratify any such act by the state would in my judgment be a violation of the senatorial sworn duty.

The New Mexico Senator declared the league covenant undoubtedly would impair national sovereignty.

"By its terms," he continued, "sovereign power is not only limited in each member and for each member state but is delegated to a body, whether a 'super' or a partly 'supine' government, not contemplated by the makers of our nation and the framers of our constitution.

"We might by treaty, constitutionally, agree to the formation of another come out of a league, and constitutionally agree to the provisions of article twenty-three of the proposed constitution, although by so doing yielding something of the sovereignty of this nation.

Monroe Doctrine Article an "Insult" "Of course we cannot agree to article twenty-one—the wording of this so-called reservation of the Monroe doctrine is itself an insult to those who announced the principle and to the intelligence of the Americans who believe in it.

"The treaty, aside from the league articles, is in very many of its provisions a restriction of our sovereignty. That our signature to the treaty creates an obligation upon us with reference to the majority of its provisions is beyond question.

"Without our signature we could, under international law, protest diplomatically the delivery of the Shantung province to the empire of Japan. Having signed the document of delivery we have at least stumped ourselves from such diplomatic or other procedure. By the terms of the covenant we guarantee not only the delivery, but the possession, even to the use of our treasure and the shedding of our blood, to secure and maintain it in the name of peace."

Describing the league of nations as a workable plan "to marshal the civilized nations against such acts of aggression as Germany and Austria perpetrated in this war," Senator Gerry told the Senate that acceptance of the league covenant was an absolute necessity to protect American rights and preserve civilization during the reconstruction period.

Predicating his argument upon observations during a visit to England, France and Belgium, he said the people of Europe were pinning hope of a better era upon a faith that the United States would take the lead in a league to prevent war. He analyzed the league covenant and declared it contained nothing subverting American sovereignty nor destroying American policies.

Prevention Better Than War "The real question," said Mr. Gerry, "is whether we believe that it is better for the United States to have a say in European matters and thus try to prevent another horrible war, or to keep our hands off and wait until the world is aflame and then endeavor to assert our might to protect our ports. In one case we have a hand in shaping the destinies of mankind. In the other we suffer the consequences that are likely to come from an uncontrollable situation in Europe.

"For four years Europe has passed through an era of horrors, deprivations and bloodshed that has shaken the very foundations of our civilization," continued Senator Gerry. "All nations have enough war debts and heavy taxes to pay, and many of the necessities of life are procured with difficulty. America is looked to as the main hope. The people of western Europe went through all this terrible period and kept their heads, because they believed that there was a better time coming to them. It is this spirit that is the foundation in my judgment, of the support that President Wilson has received for his league of nations."

Deploping partisan consideration of the league proposal, Mr. Gerry said: "Many prominent Republicans in my state have expressed the hope that I might be able to lend by support to the adoption of this covenant."

Root's View Based on Error The recommendations of Elihu Root for incorporation of reservations in the ratification were based, on a misconception. Referring to Mr. Root's assertion that withdrawal from league membership was handicapped by the provision that all obligations must be fulfilled before withdrawal, he said: "It is inconceivable that the United States would think of withdrawing unless it had fulfilled its obligations."

The provision for limitation of armaments, he asserted, imposed "no moral obligation" on any nation to adopt the suggestions of the league council regarding armament. He declared Article 10 was only an agreement to prevent external aggression such as Germany was guilty of and added: "One can not forget that we have never been forced into war under the Monroe Doctrine, which is practically an assertion of a similar condition limited to the Americas."

Kings Felicitate President Wilson

Continued From Page One received with the greatest gratification. It has been a privilege to co-operate with the very able representatives of Japan in developing the terms of peace which inevitably involved the interests of the whole world. I believe with your majesty that the results achieved forecast a new era in the world's history because they give promise of a peace in which justice will not be imperilled by selfish initiative on the part of any single nation.

"May I express my best wishes for the security and happiness of your people?"

Spain's Congratulations King Alfonso of Spain sent this message: "On the occasion of the signing of the peace, in which you have, in conjunction with your country, taken such a preponderant part, I am pleased to send you my most sincere congratulations, and I ask you to accept my very best wishes and those of Spain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America in the new era now beginning."

In reply the President said: "I greatly appreciate your message; I rejoice with you over the signing of the peace and look forward with equal confidence to a new day in which it will be possible to give peace a new significance to the nations through common council of amity and co-operation, and I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States in wishing for the fruits of the better day."

Several thousand returning American soldiers and a score of pretty French maidens are on board the presidential ship on its voyage to the United States. A number of the soldiers who were members of the guards at the Paris White House and the Hotel de Crillon, headquarters of the American delegation, were married during their sojourn in Paris.

Brides Win Tearful Plea The regulations provided no means for the brides to accompany their husbands aboard the George Washington, and for a while it seemed that they might be left behind. A tearful joint dispatch from the brides to President Wilson, however, led to the making of arrangements for their accommodation, and they are one of the happiest novelties of the voyage, which so far has been in perfect weather and on a calm sea.

It was a majestic naval spectacle that President Wilson saw as he stood on the bridge of the George Washington watching the receding shore of Europe and waving farewell as the French shore batteries hoisted a parting salute.

The United States battleship Oklahoma led the way, with American and French destroyers flanking the presidential ship on either side. At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the French escort was ordered back and the destroyers wheeled about and with a parting salute steamed back to the harbor of Brest.

Brest, June 29.—The George Washington, carrying the presidential party, stemmed from the harbor at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The departure of the President from the coast of France caused scarcely a ripple on the life of the port. There was only a distance of fifty feet from where his special train stopped at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning to where a motor launch was waiting to convey him to the George Washington. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of Socialists singing the "Internationale" debouched from the Rue Siam as the President walked across the pier. The President waved his silk hat to the paraders.

Gathered on the wharf were French and American officials. The first to greet the president was Admiral H. Salvan and Admiral E. N. Benoit, of the French navy. Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, of the American navy, and Major General E. J. Helmick and Brigadier General Smedley Butler greeted the President in turn.

Roses Given Mrs. Wilson Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet of Brittany roses by Mrs. Joseph Lewis, of Cincinnati, O., representing the American Red Cross in France. Mrs. Wilson, in a navy-blue tailored dress, wore a handsome but simple little hat, apparently the latest fashion from the Rue de la Paix. She smiled and thanked Mrs. Lewis, and then chatted briefly with her. Mrs. Wilson appeared tired and fatigued and apparently in a hurry to reach the launch.

The band of the Tenth Chasseurs played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the President descended the steps to the launch. As the launch went into stream a company of marines and veterans of the Year presented arms, while cries of "Vive Wilson" and "Vive America" arose.

The President stood off at the launch waving his hat at the crowd on the national bridge. The launch was lost to view down the harbor just as the Socialist parade reached the cliffs overlooking the harbor.

"This is America," were the President's words as he shook hands with Captain Edward McQuier aboard the George Washington. The President and Mrs. Wilson retired to their stateroom as the engines and machinery began to roar and final orders were given.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the meal had just been completed when the George Washington began to make headway out of the harbor. The battleship Oklahoma led the way. The destroyers Woolsey and Tarbell were on the port and starboard sides, while the Wickes and Yarnell brought up the rear. As the transport moved out, the President appeared on the bridge wearing a cap. Rear Admiral Truxton, his physician, stood nearby. The President was silent as he gazed at the disappearing shores of France.

LLOYD GEORGE CHEERED

Premier Tells Commons He Will Present Treaty Thursday London, June 30.—(By A. P.)—Premier Lloyd George received a rousing ovation when he appeared in the House of Commons today. The Premier had been cheered by crowds on his way from Downing street to the House, but the reception from his fellow members in the House eclipsed the cheers he had received elsewhere since his return from Paris.

The Premier announced that the peace treaty signed with Germany would be brought before the House of Commons Thursday. He said he would introduce a bill to enable the government to put the provisions of the treaty into effect. At the same time he will take the opportunity to discuss its terms.

Some Saloonkeepers Will Close Early—Afraid!

They're going to close 'em early! At least some of the saloon men who were at their headquarters in the Penn Square Building late this afternoon intimated that curtains would be drawn and doors padlocked as early as seven or eight o'clock.

"I don't want a drunken crowd at midnight who will smash their way up and carry the place off in broken bits for souvenirs," said one of the saloon men. So they'll close early.

Saloons Here Will Close at Midnight

Continued From Page One waited all afternoon at their headquarters, on the second floor of the Penn Square Building, for the long distance telephone call which was to guide them in their decision.

The last afternoon before the drought was an anxious one for the dealers as well as the consumers of alcoholic beverages. Rumors were as thick and persistent as bar flies.

Francis Fisher Kane, U. S. district attorney, announced this afternoon he would prosecute all cases of violation of the closing law. Todd Daniel, head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice in this city, said that although he had received no orders from Washington concerning enforcement of the wartime prohibition law, he would on his own initiative investigate any complaints that might be made to him. He was uncertain as to whether he would send his men out to look for infractions of the law unless complaint were lodged.

Then came the rumor, comforting to the thirsty, that the Washington office of the Department of Justice felt that there would be no interference with the sale of beer and light wines.

Beer and Wine Do Not Pay This rumor, which seemed reasonably definite and certain, roused no enthusiasm among the members of the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association when communicated to them. They said that it meant little to them to sell beer and light wine. It would mean nothing to them to keep their places open for this purpose.

An interesting—and alarming according to the point of view—statement is made by many of the liquor dealers for that they would not wait for the hour of twelve o'clock tonight to take a final nightcap and close their places for good.

"Why wait till somebody who comes in will be in a mood to smash things up," said one retail dealer. "We are going to close early—at seven or eight o'clock. We don't want any disgraceful exhibitions."

"Any violation of the wartime prohibition law by saloonkeepers here tomorrow will be prosecuted," declared District Attorney Kane. "There is no use saying anything more about it. That is definite and final."

No action will be taken by the city police bureau, however, unless it is specifically ordered by the federal government, which up to the present has not asked for aid in enforcing the law. Superintendent Robinson made this plain.

At noon all police captains and lieutenants were called into his office and given instructions.

They are not here to interpret the prohibition law, but to enforce it," said Superintendent Robinson to his subordinates. "But we must make no attempt to interpret it wrongly. We can take no action for its enforcement until we are advised by the government just what to do."

Superintendent Robinson ordered his lieutenants to keep a record of all liquor establishments that make sales after the zero hour, for possible future use.

Thirty Pay July Fees Facing almost a certainty that the liquor business will be outlawed at midnight, retail dealers today paid their license fees for July at the office of the city treasurer. This makes a total of 1773 who have paid their license for this month.

Three wholesale dealers today paid, making 243 in all. Thirty-one brewers and twenty-five bottlers have paid their license fees for the month of July. The office, which usually closes at 5 o'clock, was kept open for some time afterward today to take care of straggling liquor dealers optimistically inclined.

The office of Ephraim Lederer, collector of internal revenue, was in the dark about what steps will be taken to enforce the dry law. No instructions have been received from Washington, and there was much speculation as to who would take the initiative against violators. The sale of beer stamps to breweries continued.

Mr. Bonner announced that he had advised all members of the organization to obey the law and close up their places, so far as the sale of intoxicants is concerned, promptly at midnight.

Enforce Dry Law, Is Federal Edict

Continued From Page One September 1 is the more conservative guess. Approximately 950,000 men must be discharged, nearly 500,000 of whom are in France. It will require at least six weeks to complete the transportation of emergency men, but demobilization will follow quickly the arrival of the transports in American ports.

Doubleless no such important law ever went into effect with questions as to its enforcement in such a muddled state. The President's statement of Saturday gave rise to hopes for suspension of the wartime dry act before constitutional prohibition becomes effective next January, but it set at rest all doubts as to the statutory law going into operation tomorrow.

Medicinal Sale Restricted Stringent regulations governing the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes were issued today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Physicians may prescribe wines and liquors for medicinal uses, or alcohol for external uses," the regulations said, "but in every such case each prescription shall be in duplicate and both copies be signed in the physician's handwriting. The quantity prescribed for a single patient at a given time shall not exceed one quart. In no case shall a physician prescribe alcoholic liquors unless the patient is under his constant personal supervision.

"All prescriptions shall indicate clearly the names and address of the patient, including street and apartment number, if any, the date when written, the condition or illness for which prescribed and the name of the pharmacist to whom the prescription is to be presented for filling."

Similar detailed restrictions on the sale of alcohol by drug stores were promulgated. All prescriptions must be preserved and once a month a list of physicians prescribing alcohol, the names of the patients and the total quantity dispensed to each patient during the month must be transmitted to the collector of internal revenue.

Pharmacists Are Warned Pharmacists were advised to refuse to fill prescriptions if they had reason to believe that physicians were dispensing for other than strictly legitimate medicinal uses or that a patient was obtaining through several physicians quantities in excess of the normal amount.

Liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, having stocks on hand, may sell to pharmacists holding permits until the present stocks are exhausted.

Alcohol for internal use must pay the tax of \$6.40 a gallon while alcohol medicated to render it unfit for beverage use will be taxed at \$2.20.

Wine used for sacramental purposes must continue to be made in quantities not exceeding 1000 gallons. If production and distribution are entirely under clerical supervision, it must pay the usual tax. Collectors were ordered to investigate carefully and report fully to the commissioner any complaints that existing regulations were inapplicable to the established procedure of any recognized religious body.

Announcing that the Department of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction to enforce prohibition, the regulations said: "When internal revenue officers become aware of apparent violations they should report such facts as come to their attention to the local officers of the Department of Justice."

NO LID AT PITTSBURGH Saloons Will Stay Open Tomorrow to Sell 2.75 Per Cent Beer Pittsburgh, June 30.—(By A. P.)—While saloonkeepers were preparing for extraordinary business tonight, the brewers announced today that beer containing not more than 2 3/4 per cent alcohol would be delivered to all saloons in Pittsburgh tomorrow, regardless of the wartime prohibition act. All the saloons in the city, it was said, will open their doors in the morning to sell the product, which the brewers say is nonintoxicating.

District Attorney Harry H. Rowand, when informed of the brewers' intention, went into a hurried conference with license court judges and United States Attorney R. L. Crawford to determine what steps to take against violators of the law.

Scarcity of Harvest Hands Harrisburg, June 30.—Central Pennsylvania farmers are having trouble finding men to harvest their wheat and hay. Help is more difficult to procure than last year, although wages are higher.

Whose Fault?

ONE out of every four men drafted into our National Army was unable to read the American newspapers or write letters home. Out of 250,000 men picked as experts in different trades only six in a hundred turned out to be experts. Thirty in a hundred proved to be without any ascertainable skill in these trades. Robert Bruere has written a remarkable article for the July number of Harper's Magazine in which he places the responsibility for this failure of our educational system.

Lieut. Harry Franck, who has made a journey on foot through Germany since the armistice, begins his narrative. A human story full of new lights on Germany from within.

There is something for every one in this July Harper's—notable short stories, humor that is really funny, and striking articles. And there is a new department of short stories that count by such writers as Don Marquis, F. P. A., Alice Brown, Laura Spencer Porter, Lawrence Gilman, etc. This new department—The Lion's Mouth—will interest you.

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MINERS PLAN OWN PARTY

Would Make Political Protest Against Anti-Sedition Bill Pottsville, Pa., June 30.—As retaliation against Governor Sprout for urging the passage of the antisedition act against the protest of organized labor, the miners and other affiliated unions of the county are about to form a party of their own, it is announced. A meeting for organization is set for Girardville on July 7. C. F. Foley, a national official of the Barbers' Union, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Central Labor Union, will speak. Mr. Foley said yesterday: "The Governor's sedition bill will do more to increase the number of Bolsheviks than anything that has yet occurred in the country."

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100% Pure Turkish Tobacco

Advertisement for Helmar Turkish Cigarettes. Features a large illustration of a woman's head in a decorative frame, with the brand name 'HELMAR' in large letters. Below it, 'TURKISH CIGARETTES' is written in a stylized font. A price tag of '15¢' is visible. The background has an Egyptian or Turkish motif.

Every mail brings us the strongest voluntary indorsements of Helmar. Not because they are Helmar—but because Helmar is 100% pure Turkish Tobacco—the Mildest and Best tobacco for cigarettes. "Bundle" cigarettes, to be sure, contain a "dash" of Turkish—but a "dash" of Turkish, compared with 100% pure Turkish, is a joke. We are talking plain—but it's the Truth. Sinarogros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World Quality-Superb